



TUFTS UNIVERSITY

**Tufts New England Medical Center Hospitals Program
Tufts New England Medical Center Hospitals
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital**



Transitional Year Residency Program

Educational Goals and Objectives Rheumatology

**Location: Tufts-New England Medical Center
Lahey Clinic
Lemuel Shattuck Hospital**

Type of Rotation: Elective

Length of Rotation: 4 weeks

Overview

The main objective in Rheumatology Clinic is to gain expertise in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of rheumatic disorders, including:

- ⌚ Rheumatoid arthritis
- ⌚ Psoriatic arthritis
- ⌚ Lupus
- ⌚ Lyme disease
- ⌚ Scleroderma
- ⌚ Spondyloarthropathy
- ⌚ Other inflammatory arthritis
- ⌚ Osteoarthritis
- ⌚ Osteoporosis

Inpatient consults are performed by residents and staffed by attending physicians. Residents are encouraged to participate in joint aspirations and injections under direct supervision.

Principle Educational Goals Based on the ACGME General Competencies

In the outline below, the principle educational goals of the Rheumatology curriculum are listed for each of the six ACGME competencies:

- 1) Patient Care
- 2) Medical Knowledge
- 3) Practice-Based Learning and Improvement
- 4) Interpersonal and Communication Skills
- 5) Professionalism
- 6) Systems-Based Practice

The abbreviations for the types of learning environments and evaluation methods are defined below.

Learning Environments:

DPCR Direct patient care in Rheumatology Clinic and inpatient consults

DSP Directly supervised procedures

RadR Musculoskeletal imaging

Evaluation Methods:

ME Monthly evaluation

PL Procedure log

Mini-Cex

Residents are formally evaluated by the Rheumatology attending at the end of the rotation using Myevalutions.com.

1) Patient Care

Objective	Learning Environments	Evaluation Methods
Perform a comprehensive history and physical examination (concentration on the musculoskeletal exam)	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex
Formulate and carry out effective management plans	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex
Competently perform joint aspiration/injection and synovial fluid analysis	DPCR, DSP	ME Mini-Cex

2) Medical Knowledge

Objective	Learning Environments	Evaluation Methods
Manage complex rheumatologic patients	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex
Accurately interpret laboratory data (including synovial analysis) and basic musculoskeletal imaging studies	DPCR, RadR	ME Mini-Cex
Learn current rheumatologic literature and standard of care guidelines	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex

3) Practice-Based Learning and Improvement

Objective	Learning Environments	Evaluation Methods

Identify deficiencies in knowledge base and develop independent reading program to address these gaps	DPCR, RadR	ME Mini-Cex
Effectively perform a literature search to answer clinical questions	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex
Facilitate the learning of students and other health care providers	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex

4) Interpersonal and Communication Skills

Objective	Learning Environments	Evaluation Methods
Communicate accurately and compassionately with patients and their families	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex
Professionally interact with entire health care team	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex

5) Professionalism

Objective	Learning Environments	Evaluation Methods
Treat all patients, health care providers & hospital employees with respect and integrity	DPCR, RadR	ME Mini-Cex
Maintain patient confidentiality at all times	DPCR, RadR	ME Mini-Cex

6) Systems-Based Practice

Objective	Learning Environments	Evaluation Methods
Demonstrate the ability to mobilize resources (consultants, etc) to optimize health delivery	DPCR	ME Mini-Cex
Demonstrate the ability to work as a member of a larger team	DPCR, RadR	ME Mini-Cex

Rheumatology Curriculum Checklist
Regional pain syndromes
Bursitis: Hip, shoulder, knee
Tendonitis: shoulder, elbow, wrist
Back pain
Neck pain
Rheumatoid arthritis
Scleroderma
Septic arthritis
Seronegative
spondyloarthropathies
SLE
Vasculitis
Giant cell arteritis
Polyarteritis and hypersensitivity
Crystal-induced synovitis
Degenerative joint disease
Fibromyalgia
Myositis
Occupational and overuse syndromes
Achilles tendonitis
Iliotibial band
Epicondylitis
Plantar fasciitis
Rotator cuff tendonitis
Trochanteric bursitis
Osteomyelitis
Osteoporosis
Polymyalgia rheumatica